FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. DICKENE'S FUNERAL SERMON-ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP DACIA AT PORTO RICO-THE GCI MENICAL COUNCIL AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND-PATAL LXPLOSION IN A POWDER-

There was a large audience in Westminster Abbey on Sazetay to bear the sermon of Dean Stanley on the late Charles Dielecus. A portion of the will of Mr. Diekens was read, in which he declines a monument, but rests his fame upon his works. He also urges his children to practice Christianity in a broad spirit, not accepting narrow construction of any man or religious sect. The Dean closed with a glowing tribute to the illustrious

The English steamship Dacis, with the new West India Cable on board, has arrived at Porto Rico after a pleasant passage. Sir Charles Bright, one of the originators of the new enterprise, was a passenger. The laying of the Cable between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Jamaica will begin immediately.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Bristol discouraging any counter-move ment in the Church of England to the Œeumenical Couneil, and advising abstention from action as more dignified, wise, and sober. His Grace considers the English formularies a sufficient response to the proceedings of

An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the Government powder-mitts at Waltham Abbey, near this city,

several persons being killed. The death of Lord Arthur Clinton, which occurred on Saturday, has created renewed interest in the case of the Boulton masqueraders. The dying declaration of this ntieman that he was innocent of the crimes imputed to him is fully verriled by his attendants and companions, who selectedly discialm any criminal purpose in the woman-personation folly.

CUBA.

PURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GEORGE B. UP-TON EXPEDITION—SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE REMAINDER OF HER CARGO—REPORTED WRECK OF THE STEAMER.

HAVANA, June 20 .- The steamer George B. Upton has effected a second landing on the Cuban coast. The following particulars are given in the official reports from Puerto Principe. The George B. Upton left Aspinwall on the 5th inst., and on the 12th reached the mouth of the River Herradura, on the Cuban shore. There she handed Col. Lono with 22 men and her entire cargo, conammunition and a Prench repeating cannon. Some cor-respondence between Cisneros and Cespedes, which has fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, shows that this cargo consisted of the material left on board at the first landing, supplemented with fresh supplies embarked at Aspinwall. Six of the fillibusters have been killed since landing, but whether they belonged to the first or second party is not stated. A rumor that the Upton was ashore me where on the coast has sent a number of gunboats in search of her. Ten cases of vomito and cholera are re-

THE LATE EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA-ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE B. UPTON.

The steamer George B. Upton, which left this port on the 17th of May, arrived here yesterday on from Cuba, after having made two successfu trips to the Island in ald of the insurgents. Many coning reports have been received concerning the trips of the Upton. When she weighed her anchor in this harbor on the 14th, and stood out into the stream, the

which we supposed to be Nuevitas light, and we at once headed the Unton for it. After half an hour's sail, we discovered it was a large steamer bearing down rapidly upon us. We immediately tacked and crowded on steam, but she gained upon us very rapidly until about 200 yards distant, when we expected every moment to be halled or have a shot fired across our We were considerably frightened, and already feared that the expedition, which had proceeded thus far with entire safety, would result in a complete and igno-But the strange vessel had not sighted us, for we had put out our lights, and the night was dark. So we put our vessel before the wind, and proceeded on our course. The next morning we again saw the

south-east, and the steamer stood away until the gale

suppose her to have been one of the Spanish coasters. We now stood to sea some 40 or 50 miles, and on the evening of the 23d, Sunday, we returned to the coast and

ammunition, using for this purpose rubber rafts, and continued all night until about 51 o'clock the next morn-Col. Birkendorf. We then steamed about 40 miles to sea, and stood off and on until evening, when we repaired again to the rendezvous and landed the remainder of the

Our informant knows nothing concerning the course or success of Col. Birkendorf's troops after they touched the shore, but it appears that after the supplies were landedthere being no facilities for their transportation, they were concealed on the coast until an opportunity should offer to convey them into the interior. The 200 marched inland to join the insurgent army, leaving 13 men behind them to protect the stores. This small guard was subsequently surprised by a greater force of Spaniards, and 10 of them were killed. The remaining three, after being taken prisoners, divulged the place of concealment of

Thus ended the first expedition. Of the movements of the 200 nothing definite is known.

In the meantime the Upton continued along the coast on her way to Port-au-Prince, her original destination, and after landing her passengers, proceeded to Aspinwall to repair her engines which had become nearly unfit for use, and even dangerous. At Aspinwall, where she arrived about the 30th of May, the Upton received another valuable cargo which had been forwarded from New-York, consisting of nearly the same ant of arms, ammunition, and stores that previous eargo comprised. Ninety-five sustanked at Aspinwall, and on the morning of the 4th last the Upton steamed out of the harbor, and five days later made the south coast of Cuba. Here she surveyed the coast for some fifty miles in extent, waiting for certain signals to be made by the Cuban forces, which were to watch the coast until the Upton should come in sight, and signal her where the cargo and the detachment on board might disembark with safety. After vainly watching for the expected signals, con our informant, and approaching within 850 yards of the coast we were reluctantly compelled to assume that the been detained, and we proceeded to the North coast, and on the 10th inst, we reached our renderyous, which was about 80 or 90 miles distant from the first one, and succeeded in landing! the troops and our entire carge by & o'clock the next morning. We then set sail, behind us a little steam launch, provided with a quantity of torpedoes for the destruction of Spanish

re, and returned directly to New-York. The fraunt of this second expedition was thus accom-sished is safety—for the Spaniards, not expecting a

second relay of Cuban troops so soon after the audacious enterprise of the previous week, were not on the alert,

and allowed the game to slip easily past them.

On the first trip the Upton passed three small rivers in which were lying several of the Delamater gunboats; but she was not molested, possibly through fear, more probably because the Upton carried at her mast-head the American flag.?

Capt. Sommers speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Col. F. I. Sisnaros, who commanded the two expeditions, and to whose sagacity and care he believes the successful issue of the whole matter is chiefly due.

PORTUGAL. IMPORTANT POLITICAL REFORMS PROMULGATED

-THE DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED. Lisson, Monday, June 20, 1870. Many of the reforms promised have already

been promulgated. Decrees abolishing the death penalty and pensions appeared to-day, and the right of holding political meetings, and the right of petition, will be officially granted in a day or two.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR STILL INDISPOSED. Paris, Monday, June 20, 1870. The Emperor is still indisposed, but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ... There were several slight showers through-out England on Sunday picht

.Mr. Disraeli, in a second edition of twood," replies sharply to the criticisms made ackwood," replies sharply 'Lethair" in that magazine

...In the Cortes, yesterday, Señor Rivero submitted a project for a submarine telegraph cable to be laid from Spain to the Balearie Islands.

... The resignation of the Belgian Ministry gives great satisfaction in Paris. The Independance Belge thinks the clerical party will monopolize the new Cabinet. The funeral of Mrs. Luby, the mother of the Femian convicts, occurred at Dubin on Sunday. Creat crowds of people, sympathizing with the Fenian movement, followed the remains to the grave.

... A dispatch from Bombay reports that the divers have brought up some of the treasure lost on the wrea of the Camilia Mitchell, near that place, and will probably succeed in recovering the whole amount.

THE NEW DOMINION.

CANADIAN UNION LEAGUE-ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES ITS ULTIMATE DESIGN-STRANGE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES-THE GROWLING AT ENGLAND

OTTAWA, June 11 .- The long-talked-of Union League has at length been formed, and has held its first meeting in Montreal. The object of this association is the annexation of British North America to the United States, and its members are pledged to employ "all lawful means" to secure this end. The League at Montreal is the first of a series of similar associations which are to be formed-with smaller dependent branches-in every town and county in the Dominion. The League will contain four divisions: First, town and village associations second, district associations; third, provincial associa-tions; and, finally, the National League. These associations contain three classes of members-the Actives, who subscribe, manage affairs, and give their open support; and contributions, and the People, who give their pres ence at meetings, and their names and support, but wh are not asked to contribute. The subscriptions are not fixed at any definite sum. The details of organization have been resolved on, and arranged with such minute ness as indicates fully the thoroughness of the means

The scheme of organization and action is believed to be owners compose the initial association, who look upon American union as a process whereby their property will be enhanced in value fifty per cent, affords peculiar

will be enhanced in value fifty per cent, affords peculiar occasion for hopes of success.

The plan of campaign contemplated by the leaders will, as a primary step, enhance securing the Canadian Confederation, and then its independence. Letters from England from gentlemen in the confidence of the chiefs of the Eadleal party assure them that to agitate the direct transfer of Canada from Eagland to America would be to select a line of action estimently unpopular and dangerous. The partisans of the present Cabinet desire to insten the consolidation of all the British Possessions in North America as a preliminary to cutting them adrift as an independent power, since the act of union would remove the plea that the colonies were a series of detected and jarring fractions, which, separated from the imperial power, would one by one fall into the jaws of Annexation. Independence being attained, and the people educated to the knowledge that union would be advantageous to them personally and pecuniarly, the next move will be for the ballot and an extension of suffrage, so as to obtain the right of voting for the large masses, who would profit most by the change, and also to secure immunity from coercion or unpopularity for those supporting the Union ticket.

A delegate is immediately to be sent to England to lend what aid he can to the work of securing the inde-

would profit most by the change, and most of those supporting the Union ticket.

A delegate is immediately to be sent to England to lend what aid he can to the work of securing the independence of Canada. Correspondence with several prominent politicians in the Stajes has been opened with a view to obtaining ample reciprocity in the event of a declaration of Canadam independence, and to secure any assistance possible. The utmost attention is to be paid to all elections, municipal or parliamentary, and the support of the association, either by vote or fund, is only to be given to candidates pledged to the cause of the Union. A direct lobby is to be maintained at Ottawa.

Other political news there is absointely none. The troops still continues, and the most conservative journals are opening their eyes to the great fact that England wishes to sever the costly bonds of Colonial dependence. The greatest sensation has been caused by an article in Canada, and which reflects the opinious and ideas of Sir George E. Cartier. The lend of La Minerce has been followed by L'Eccaement, edited by Cartier's close telation, Hector Fabre; by the Courrier's close telation, Hector Fabre; by the Courrier's dest Regionals. In the article referred to, after reviewing the situation in the North-West, and the probability of war with Riel, the writer goes on to say:

If for any resea we were compelled now to accept our independence.

The writer complains that in regard to the Fenians, while England is the cause of the trouble, all the cost of defense tails upon Canada. This is an injustice. Canada wants no troops—not a man, not a ceal. Let England send them to Canada to answer for her own conduct. If England wants no soldiers in Canada, let her raise no quarreis. If she cannot answer for her peaceful relations with other Powers, that is her own affair. He continues:

other res. It she cannot above to the peaceth teats thous with other Powers, that is her own affair. He continues:

But if, while she causes bloody troubles, lingland only cares to let the blows fail on our beads, that concerns us. Her protection becomes an inselt; she inflicts upon us the humiliation of belonging to a power which no longer knows how to defend itself.

The colonial bood is of value and direct profit to England. England's position in America, and the East depends on Canada. All that we require is fair play.

"" "When the American, as in the Fenian affair, conduct themselves treacherously and bertamously, we desire that Eritah pride shall refuse to trackle at our cost, and bestow upon Americans a merit stolon from as with ingratitude.

"We have paid more than our share of the cost of repelling the late raid; let us reclaim it.

The writer concludes by urging the defining of the position which the colonies hold, at any hazard and at any price, as he can see in the present uncertainty only a powerful lever supplied to the Annexationists. This article has an official tone. It is the first admission that the Conservatives consider the situation dangerous, and the first acknowledgment that American ideas are at all prevalent. Le Constitutionact of Turee Rilvers, the leading provincial organ of the Cartler party, takes La Minere to task, and considers that we are too exacting as regards the mother country. It ridicules the idea of handing in our little bill to Earl Granville.

If we make England any as for our proportion of our defense, she might make us pay our proportion of her diplomatic and foreign service, whereby we profit. England as asked to do too much for the Colonial reston: a grand Britania Confederation is possible, but if not nearly the downfall of the British England as asked to do too much for the Colonial reston: a grand Britania confederation is possible, but in our Colonial reston: a grand Britania confederation is possible, but if not nearly the downfall of the British England is as

seen that both accord in accepting the situation as England wills it. Indoed, the Ministerialists would prefer Annexation to Independence. In this state of things Americans can afford to wait. The fruit will ripen of itself. It needs no forcing. The elence of the Opposition party in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Victoria, with regard to Confederation, which, instead of opposing, they now seem to favor, has been adopted, after consultation and advice, on the belief that England would like to see all the Colonies confederated ere cutting them adrift. Consequently, for Unionists—i. c., Americans—to binder Confederation, would only be to hinder Independence and consequent Annexation.

The Administration have resolved to send a delegate to the Cabinet to trige upon the Home Government the necessity of obtaining from the United States a guaranty that no future raids shall be made by the Penjans on Canadian soil, and also to endeavor to obtain remuneration for the services performed by Canada in repelling the maranders and defending the integrity of the British Empire, in the shape of their own homes. Sir John Young is said to be opposed to this, as he is sure England will refuse to reimburse Canada, and will hardly interfere in the other matter, being satisfied with Prosident Grant's action in the premises.

The Nouveau Monde, the official organ of the Catholic Church, announces that the delegates from Manitoba were distinctly authorized—although privately—to convey an amnesty to Riel and his followers ere they left for home. If this be true another outbreak may be anticipated, as the mass of the people of Canada have been given to understand that the expedition was to avenge the marder of Scott, as well as to quiet the Territory.

The Hudson's Bay Company's dividence this year has been reduced 50 per cent, owing to the North-Western toubles. They have made a claim for nearly \$100,000 upon the British Government for damages and losses to business.

THE INDIANS.

GREAT GATHERING OF SIOUX AT FORT LARAMIE -THEY ARE CURIOUS TO HEAR FROM RED CLOUD.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 20 .- It is reported rom Fort Laramie that there are now at this post 133 iodges of Sioux, and more of them are daily striving. It is expected that by the last of this week 1,000 lodges will be present. Those who have arrived are impatient to hear from Red Cloud, and think something has gone wrong. They are anxious to trade, but are very inde-pendent and "saucy," and will not allow any white man to cross the Platte to their camps. INDIAN MATTERS IN ARIZONA-REPORT OF MAJOR-

GEN. STEVENSON. Washington, June 20 .- Brevet Major-Gen. tevenson, writing to Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, from the headquarters of the Department of Arizona, temporarily

at Decum Barracks, June 2, says:

The Indians, during the past four months, have been comparatively quiet, and will very likely continue so until their crops are harvested and their roots gathered. They will rarely be entirely harmless until they suffer the fate of all the aboriginals that come in contact with the whites, particularly those without tribal organization, such as the Mohaves, Hualapis, Covolcros, Tontos, and others of the untamed and untamable that inhabit the territory of Arizona and live on its borders. The Panas and Manicopas are, as formerly, upon the most friendly terms with the whites, but they are somewhat dissatisfied at the encroaciments of settlers upon their reservation, and the large numbers of cattle that have been, and are now, being driven through their land, destroying the grass and their crops. They have not much confidence in, or respect for, their agent, with whom, I understand, they are not on the best of terms. He is, no doubt, a very worthy young officer, but too much inclined to introduce military discipline in his intercourse with them. at Decum Barracks, June 2, says:

he City Marshal of Charleston and one of his patrolmen were passing over Prison Point Bridge, they were stopped by some boys, who informed them that one of their mber had just been drowned. Leaving their carriage the officers procured some grappling irons, and proceeded to the wharf connected with the prison, the place indicated by the boys, and throwing the irons into the water, they almost immediately succeeded in recovering the body, which proved to be that of Ben. M. Eestman, a hal about II years of age, and an only son of one of the offiof the Upton. When she weighted her anchor in this harbor on the 1sth, and stood out into the stream, the brainer of the occasion drew a large crowd about the relief the place of her departure, and conjectures were trife as the place of her departure, and conjectures were trife as the place of her departure, and conjectures were trife as the place of her departure, and conjectures where it is conjected, and the place of her departure, and conjectures where it is conjected to be completed by the Spanlards.

Capt IK. Sommers, who commanded the little steamer Anna, and succeeded in landing military stores on the Island of Cuba, accompanied the George B. Upton on both trips, and relates the particulars attending them, which, so far as the mere transfer of her warding is concerned, was eminently successful.

Capt Sommers states that the steamer Upton, in command of Thomas Dorrain, left Pollion's ship yard, Brook particular stream and monitions of caps, a large stock of medicines of a subscription, to give \$5,000 when Canada was decided by the spanlards, and a third, a large property-owner, offerd, in addition to help resone young least the city and the command of Col. Birkendorf. On the night of the 14th, the vessel steamed alongside the schooner quickstep, about 12 miles to the eastward of Barnegat light, and about 2 of cities of the continued on her course and houghted the schooner quickstep, about 2 of arms, 5 tuns of powder, 14 tuns of sulphur, severe and houghted the schooner quickstep, about 2 of arms and munitions of war, consisting of 5,000 stand of arms, 5 tuns of powder, 14 tuns of sulphur, severe and houghted the schooner quickstep, about 2 of arms and munitions of war, consisting of 5,000 stand of arms, 5 tuns of powder, 14 tuns of sulphur, severe and houghted the schooner quickstep, about 2 of arms and munitions of war, consisting of 5,000 stand of arms, 5 tuns of powder, 14 tuns of sulphur, severe and houghted the schooner quickstep, about 2 of a sulphur severe and houghted the schooner quickstep, abou has told several conflicting stories in relation to

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The Chicago branch of the Evangelical Al-....Gov. Claffin of Massachusetts yesterday vetoed

.... The Canal Board have decided that the Black .The Denver Pacific Railroad will be formally

. A meeting of the stock and bondholders of the

ed be no doubt of the result.

Lea Pollak and George W. Pollak, his son, arreed in Chicago on the dist of May, and on the day following, the latter seared his life for #10,000 in the Cineinnais Mutual Company. \$5,000 in Hollowing the Hollowing they took the steamer for Louisville. In the middle of might there was a cry of "man overboard," and the son could not be und. The father has now returned to Cineinnais, and has made application or the insurance money, which the companies decline to pay until the sly can be found, or the case investigated.

....James Flynn, age 24, and George Sarl, age 18, ere drawned on Saturday night, while bathing, at Boston. Gaul's brewery, in Philadelphia, occupied by John

#35,000.

The tannery of Winslow & Mitchell, in Northamberland, N. II., was struck by lightning on Sunday, and de-

....Jacob Doherty, 19 years of age, was drowned

. A dispatch from Fort Salvador announces the the bark Marmadake, near Scannon's Lagoon, Lower California, each war dismarcel and bilged. The cree were at Scannon's Lagoon

Eight business houses were burned at Wind-L, on bands night. Most of the goods were removed with but lamage. Shaffer & Wilkinson lost about \$5,000; insurance,

Richard C. Tong was fatally stabbed by Thos.

not an atterestion in the easy part of the evening.

In the case of Lowis Smith, who was fatally bed during an alterestion with Charles Rose, at Centre Market, timore, on Saturday, a Coquaer's jury returned their wedlet that the case to this death at the hands of some person anthrows, when up Rose sellvered himself to the authorities, and was sommitted to it the artino of the Great Part. . A severe hail-storm passed over Central New-

Three affrays occurred in St. Louis on Satur-If we make England pay as for our proportion of our defense, she might make us pay our proportion of her diplomatic and foreign service, whereby we profit. England is asked to do too much for the Calonian. The era has come when less remark the description in possible, but if note—then results the downfall of the British England is amended of Canada, and other similar consummations devoults to be devoted.

Such are the arguments of both parties—or rather of the two sections of the Government party. It will be WASHINGTON.

CABINET RUMORS-PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL-THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE—A GOOD DAY'S WORK IN THE HOUSE-PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE CUBAN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20, 1870. There is the highest authority for stating that the President and Secretary Robeson are on the most amicable terms, and that the latter has no thought of retiring from the Cabinet. The President stated to-day that he had no

idea of withdrawing the name of Mr. Ackerman from the

Senate. The Senate Pinance Committee were in session for several hours to-day, and have completed the Tax and Tariff bill. On all the leading articles in the Tariff, such as tea, sugar, coffee, pig iron, and Bessetuer steel, the duty remains the same as in the House bill. They have added a large number of articles to the free list, as passed by the House, their object being to make more of a reduction in the foreign duties, as the revenue from that surce will be much larger than will be required. The Committee adhere to their original proposition, reported to the Senate, reducing the Income tax to three per cent, and keeping the exemption where it is under the present law-at \$1,000. The House will never consent to this, and it would not take much of an effort to defeat outright any further extension of the whole tax.

In the Senate, to-day, the Post-Office Appropriation bill came up immediately after the morning hour, the pending question being on Mr. Ramsey's amendment to abolish the franking privilege. A number of other endments were effered and voted down, and the usual idle talk on this subject was kept up until the hour of recess arrived. The evening session, by special order, is set apart for the consideration of the Southern Pacific

Railroad bill. The extremely warm weather of to-day seemed to give an impetus to the House to work, and the result was the disposal of several important measures. It being Monday, the introduction of resolutions and bills on leave for reference to committees only was in order; but, as the ion is so near a close, about a fourth only of the usual number were offered. The indications are that not more than four more committees will be called for reports during the present session. The Committee on Claims has now possession of the morning hour, and it is expected they will flaish up their work to-morrow. The Committee on Commerce will follow, then come in the order named the Committees on Public Lands, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and Manufactures. To-day a bill providing for the paving of Pennsylvania-ave., which was defeated on Friday last by an adjournment, was passed under a suspension of the rules. This is a very equitable measure, as the expense is to be borne principally by the property-holders along the street, the Avenue Railroad Company and the local Corporation. John Fox, of New-York, made his debut in the way of business by offering a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill reducing the duty on potatoes. The Fortification bill was then taken up, and after a hard fight, and several narrow escapes from defeat, it was passed. The Western members opof the appropriation contained therein goes to the Eastern and Middle States. The total sum appropriated by the bill is \$1,364,750, and the amount appropriated covers only work at Portland, Me., Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, as follows: Portland, \$75,000; Boston, \$268,000; New-York, \$268,000; Philadelphia, \$78,250; San Francisco, \$350,000; contingencies and preservation teries at existing defensive positions, \$75,000; surveys of military defenses, \$100,000. The Army Appropriation bill utes' debate. Several other measures of less importance

were passed, making altogether a good day's work. It is expected that to-morrow's session of the House will be a very lively and important one. Beside the business ordinarily coming up on Tuesdays, several conspicuous special orders will be considered. Among these is the case of B. F. Whittemore of South Carolina, who resigned from the House several months ago to prevent expulsion for bartering in cadetships, and now presents himself, with a certificate of reflection, for admission. Unless the previous question is insisted on by Mr. Logan, Butler, and other leading the is conceded, now, that there is not a chance of his being admitted, and persons to-day offered to wager that he would not receive 30 votes. It is intimated that no debate will be permitted, and that a vote will be demanded at once. Another case of interest coming up is that of Pat Woods, arrested by order of the House for assaulting Congressman Porter of Virginia in the streets of Richmond. The Committee have taken a their report will be. Woods is now in Richmond, where he was allowed to go to testify in a case before the Courts, but he is expected here to-morrow. It is also expected that the Committee to investigate the publica tion of certain charges against Congressmen, in The stood they will not recommend the expulsion of the cor-respondent from the reporters' gallery. The subject, however, likely to provoke the most discussion and the severest struggle is the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill permitting the Western Pacific Railroad to occupy Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, was lost on in the negative, subsequently entered a motion to recon-

The resolution offered by Mr. Bingham, which passed the House on Wednesday last, relating to Cuba, and remmending the intercession of the President to prevent cruelties in that island hereafter, has gone to Mr. Sumner's Committee on Foreign Relatious. There is the best authority for saving that it will not be heard of again. the remaining three weeks of the session to enter into any long discussion of the Cuban complications, and it is not likely that the resolution will be considered by the Committee, and it certainly will not be reported to the

Senate, unless it is demanded by a vote. There was a full meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, Gen. Logan presiding, for the purpose of beginning the investigation of the doings of board of officers in charge of the national asylume for disabled soldiers and seamen. The resolution order ing this investigation was the work of Gen. Farnsworth, and was intended by that gentleman to cast a resolution was rushed through the House, and a motion to reconsider tabled, before more than a half dozen members knew its real meaning. Gen. Butler, in obediene to a summons, appeared before the Military Committee to-day, and gave a detailed history of the workings of the Board of which he is the President. He stated the total amount of money expended, the balance on hand, and said, anticipating the exigency of an investigation, he had had a strict account kept of all the money expended, for every cent of which he had duplicate vouchers. These vouchers are very numerous, so that if the Committee determines to examine them carefully, it will give them about two months steady labor. In regard to Gen. Farnsworth's charge that Gen. Butler had a pecuniary nterest in several of the sites selected for asylum buildings, Gen. Butler testified that every one of these sites had increased in value since its purchase, and that the average increase was about one-third more than the original cost. After Gen. Butler had finished his testimony, Messrs. Negley, Steaghton, and Slocum were apointed a Sub-Committee to continue the investigation.

The House Territorial Committee, having agreed to eport an enabling act for the admission of New-Mexico as a State, they have had under consideration, at several meetings, the question of fixing a name for this new State. To-day they agreed upon a name. The new State is to be called "Lincoln," in commemoration of the martyred President. They have also decided to form a Territorial Government for that section of country now known "Indian Territory," and call it the "Territory of Douglas," in commemoration of the late Stephen A. Douglas, a compliment to the large number of Douglas Democrata who joined the Republican party.

An official communication has been received at the State Department, from the French Government, anouncing the withdrawal of all impediments to the laying of ocean cables to or from the French coast, and asking that the French cable be now allowed to be attached to our coast, etc. It is anderstood that the request will now

The Fur Scal bill has been before the House several times, and will probably come up again this week. The season for seal-hunting has already passed, and one car's revenue from the sale of or the license to collect about the terms of the monopoly asked for, valuable seal rookeries have been discovered in Behring Straits,

outside the line of the United States possessions. The Alcutian Peninsula, upon which the fur scals are so numerous, were known not to be the only ones where these animals could be found, and the diligent search

which has been prosecuted has at last been rewarded by the discovery of seal rookeries to the north-west, and the Alaska property which Congress has failed as yet to lease, has been depreciated in value. A dispatch at the Revenue Bureau to-day announce that Superviso r Fulton had seized a vinegar mill at Bur-lington, N. J. Detective Brooks found a copper-still on

the premises, used for making beer, and a number of beer barrels without stamps, etc.

A NEW SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION MEASURE-THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE DUVAL

DENIED. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The joint resolution, introduced in the House by Mr. Butier of Massachusetts to-day, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the acquisition of San Domingo, provides that that Republic shall surrender to the United States the public buildings, fortifications, &c., and be incorporated as a State in the Union; the United States to pay \$1,352,000 in gold to liquidate the debt of San Domingo.

Charges having recently appeared against Judge Duval.

States to pay \$1,352,000 in gold to inquinate the descent San Domingo.

Charges having recently appeared against Judge Duval of Texas, Messra. Paschal, A. J. Hamilton, and R. N. Lanc of that State, in a card published this afternoon, say it is utterly nutrue that from the time that State seceded up to the time of his coming North, Duval acted as a District Judge under the so-called Confederate Government, and drew his pay from the treasury of that concern. They also explain the circumstances under which Duval came North in 1863. Satisfactory statements were at that time made to President Lincoln and his Cabinet, when Duval received his pay from the Federal Treasury, after taking the iron-clad oath, and returned to Toxas with the expedition of Gen. Banks in the Fall of that year.

Fall of that year.

The following special order has just been issued from the War Department:

For the purpose of the diffusion of instruction, the Lieutenants of the five Artillery regiments are expected to serve in turn with the Light Batteries of their respective regiments not exceeding two years at any one turn. From this rate may be excepted Lieutenants in command of companies, the Captains of which are indefinitely absent, regimental state officers, and such officers as from accidental caures are malle to

is convalescent.

Gov. Campbell of Wyoming Territory, who was summoned to Washington on business connected with Red Cloud's mission, left here to-day on his return to that

Cloud's mission, loft here to-day on his return to that Territory.

The following circular letter has been issued from the United States Census Office to U. S. Marshals:

Sia: You are authories at your discretion to give to the press the total population of towns, cities, and counties, when complete returns from the same shall have been received at your office and so far examined as to satisfy yourself of the thoroughness and accuracy of the work. This power, however, you will reserve to yourself, and not allow assistants to divulge the results of the enumeration. This with not be considered as causing any departure from the rule had down in instructions from the Department that all the personal espects of the census shall be strictly confidential.

Figures A. Walking, Superinferdent. confidential. The American and Mexican Claims Commission met The American and Mexican Claims Commission met to-day and extended the time for allowing claims to and including the 30th inst., and for filing memorials and proofs to January 1, 1871.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXES. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE TAX

AND TARIFF BILL. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The following are the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee of Finance to the House bill for the reduction of taxation

Finance to the House bill for the reduction of taxation and for other purposes:

They strike out the first eleven sections of the bill, being all those which provide for the retention of various special taxes, including the tax on bankers, rectifiers, dealers in tobacco, lotteries, passports, &c.; and in their stead provide for the repeal of all special taxes whatsoever, from and after May I, 1871, with the exception of the special tax on brewers, and the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco. The bill reported also provides for the repeal on and after the lat of next October of the several taxes on sales imposed by existing laws except such as are paid by stamps and the tax on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured to-bacco, smaff, foreign and domestic cigars, distilled spirits, and wines. It also repeals the taxes on articles named in "Schedule A;" the special taxes on boats, barges, and floats; on legacies, successions, passporis, and gross receipts; said repeal to take effect on the lat of next October. The Committee also propose to strike out all the sections of the House bill relating to stamps, thereby leaving in full force the provisions of the extering laws relating to stamp taxes, with the exception that the stamp taxes on promissory notes for a less sum than \$100; and on receipts for any sum of money, and on canned and preserved fish, are to be repealed from and after the 1st of next October; and no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except on a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security.

The bill fixes the schedule of estates to be allowed purand for other purposes:

The bill fixes the schedule of estates to be allowed pur-The bill fixes the schedule of estates to be allowed pur-chasers of proprietary stamps, having their own dies and designs, and provides also that matches, cizar lights, and wax tapers, may be removed from the place of manufacture without payment of tax or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations as the Depart-

stamps thereto, under such regulations as the Department may prescribe.

The sections of the House bill relating to the income tax are not altered in any material particulars, except that the clause is stricken out which limited the deduction on account of house reat to \$500. The rate of tax, therefore, remains as fixed by the House at 3 per cent, with an exemption of \$2,000.

The Committee report in favor of striking out the previsions of the House bill regulating manufacturing, gas coal, and bridge companies to pay tax on dividence, but leave the other provisions relating to corporations unsaltered.

altered.

An additional section anthorizes the President to consolidate two or more Collection Districts, retaining one Collector and one Assessor for the same, whenever in his indepment such consolidation can be effected without detriment to the public interest.

The provisions of the House bill in regard to tariff duties are changed in the following particulars:

ties are changed in the following particulars:

The clauses relating to duties on chiecory and other substitutes for coffee, all kinds of spirits, all kinds of whice, brandles and cerdials, manufactures of cotion, flax and hemp, nickel, German silver, adminum, watch cases, watch movements, chronometers, oranges, lemons, pine apples, grapes, pranes, plums, printed books, book matter, pampliets, furs, oil, seeds and oils made from them, and unprepared opiam are stricken out.

The clauses relating to all kinds of sugar are also stricken out, and in their stead the following are substituted: On all sugars not above No. 7 Dutch Standard in color, and on all syrups of sugar-cane, melads, concen-

tuted: On all sugars not above No. 7 Dutch Standard in color, and on all syrups of sugar-cane, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, 1; cents per pound. On sugars above No. 7 and not above No. 10 Dutch Standard, 2 cents per pound; between Nos. 13 and 16, 2; cents per pound; between Nos. 13 and 16, 2; cents per pound; between Nos. 16 and 20, 3 cents per pound. On sugars above No. 20 Dutch Standard, and all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugars, 4 cents per pound.

The duty on molasses from sugar-cane remains as fixed by the House, at 6 cents per gailon. The duty on manifes, Russia, and other hemp, unmanufactured, is fixed at \$25 Russia, and other hemp, unmanufactured, is fixed at \$25

by the House, at 5 cents per ganon. The day of many of the Russia, and other hemp, numanufactured, is fixed at \$25 per tun. The duty on jute butts is changed from \$10 to 50 per tun. The duty on live animals is lowered from 30 to 20 per cent ad valorem. The duty on all animal oils is changed from 20 cents per gallon to 20 per cent ad valorem. The rate on prepared opium is lowered from \$10 to 20 per years.

changed from 20 cents per garda optim is lowered from valorem. The rate on prepared optim is lowered from \$10 to \$6 per pound.

The rates of duty on teas, coffee, pig fron, serap iron, and steel railway bars remain as fixed by the House, including the proviso relating to Bossemer steel; but the following proviso is inserted: Provided, that round iron in colis, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether conted with metal or not, and all description of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, and not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright coppered or tinned; and provided further, that the steel commercially known as erinoline, crossed and heated steel wire, shall pay a duty at the rate of 9 cents per pound, with 10 per cent ad valorem.

The following clauses are added by the Senate Committee, imposing new rates of duty. On bluminous coal and shale, 50 cents per tun of 2,246 pounds; on cotton bagging or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for uses to which cotton bagging is supplied, composed wholly or in part of hemp, jute, flax, or gunny-cloth, if valued at less than 10 cents per square yard, two cents per pound; and if valued at more than 10 cents per square yard, three cents per pound; on corsets, or manufactured cloth worn or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form or cut in such manner as to be tit for corsets, when valued at \$10. square yard, two cents per pound, and if valued at more than 10 cents per square yard, three cents per pound; on corsets, or manufactured cloth worn or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form or cut in such manner as to be fit for corsets, when valued at \$10 per dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem; on eyelets of every description, 5 cents per 1,000; on ultramarine, 5 cents per pound; on rough or unfuished grindstones, \$150 per tun; on finished freestone, sandstone, granite, or monumental stone, except marble, \$1 per tun; on sawed, dressed, or polished marble slabs and marble paying tiles, 30 per cent ad valorem, and 25 cents per square foot; not exceeding two inches in thickness, and, if thicker, not exceeding two inches in thickness, and, if thicker, not exceeding six inches, 10 cents per foot; on hair cloth, 40 cents per square yard; on crinoline hair cloth, 30 per cent ad valorem; on silk buttons, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The bill provides that for two years from the time of its passage machinery designed only for and adapted to be used for steam towage on canais, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty.

The following articles included in the free list of the House bill are stricken out by the Senate Committee: Oxalle acid, sulphuric acid, antimony, books, maps, and charts specially imported in single copies and not for safe, of which no editions are printed in the United States; oak bark, crude sulphur, and rough diamonds.

The following articles included in single copies and not for safe, of which no editions are printed in the United States; oak bark, crude sulphur, and rough diamonds.

The dollowing is an amended accion:
Section—And be if farther exceled, That all goods, wares, and merchasibe would be subject, to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

THE LATE ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S ESTATE.

The picturesque cottage at Woodside, about les from Newark on the Belleville road, bought by Mr. Albert D. Richardson nearly a year before his death, was yesterday sold by auction under an order of the Court of Chancery in Essex County, N. J. The sale took place at the Court-House in Newark, Mr. Charles AddiPRICE FOUR CENTS.

ITALIAN NOTES.

WINTER JOURNEY OVER THE ALPS—FROM VIENNA TO VENICE—GRATZ—CURIOSITIES ON THE ROAD—TRIESTE—WINGKELMANN'S TOMB—RICHARD HILDRETH—A. W. THAYER AND BEETHOVEN. [FEOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A Winter passage over the Alps has lost its ancient terrors, since the completion of the railroads over Mont Cenis to Turin, over the Brenner Pass from Innsbruck to Verona, and from Vienna to Trieste and Venice by the Semmering Pass. In former times the traveler to Italy was unwilling to postpone his journey until after the commencement of October, and even that delightful season often exposed him to inconvenience and even peril from the furious storms and drifting snows of the inclement Alpine passes. With the exception of a few days in the depth of Winter, the transit is now rapidly and easily made, and although rough winds and blustering weather are usually the order of the day, the quick change from the rigors of the mountains to the softer skies of the great Italian plain brings with it the charm of an agrecable sur-

Toward the middle of November last I found my-

self in the capital of Austria, with the intention of

traveling by easy stages to Venice, Florence, and Rome. The Winter had already given us a foretaste of its Alpine severity, the sublime environs of Salzburg were almost covered with the early snow, and in spite of the luxurious cushions and comfortable foot-warmers of the Austrian carriages, the railway journey from Munich was as little fascinating as the trip from New-York to Boston at the same season. In Vienna, the weather gave no indication of an ap proach to a Southern climate, but rather resembled the sullen bleakness of a New-England March. Everybody seemed to be the victim of a bad cold, pocket-handkerchiefs were in greater request than parasols, and on the weekly bills of mortality fully two-thirds of the deaths were from complaints of the lungs. I was not tempted to remain long in that lively metropolis, although the throng and bustle of its streets, the vivacity of its population, its affluence of amusements, and the curious variety of its artistic collections and monuments usually make it to the American tourist one of the most attractive cities of Europe, often in his esteem even rivaling Paris itself. It was on a cold but beautiful Winter morning that I started from Vienna by the railway over the Semmering Pass for a three days' journey to Venice. The clustering Alps were whitened with snow, and the keen bracing air gave no promise of the voluptuous softness for which Italy is with more or less justice so widely renowned. How far my expectations in this respect were fulfilled, I may tell you hereafter. But neither the wintry winds nor the mountain temperature could impair the enjoyment of the passage over these complicated Alpine fastnesses. The Swiss carriage roads are celebrated as wonderful achievements of modern engineering. As monuments of human enterprise and skill, they certainly rival the grandeur of the mountains, whose difficulties they have so ingeniously overcome. But the scientific audacity which has constructed a smooth pathway over apparently inaccessible ledges of rock, and connected the grim precipiees which frowningly confront each other, by sociable bands of iron, leave the Splügen and St. Gothard far behind in comparison. The Semmering railroad from Vienna to Gratz, the capital of Styria, is about 130 English miles in length, and near its center reaches a higher point than any other railroad in Europe, being nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent is too steep to allow the passage of heavy freight trains, but the accommodations for the traveler are of a superior order; every provision is made to guard against accident; and although you seem to be burled forth in the midst of inevitable perils, it is seldom, indeed, that a casualty has occurred, and all sense of danger is soon lost in the sublimity of the scene. It is now about sixteen years since the road was completed; and from that time it has been a favrite route with tourists from the South of Germany to Italy. For a Winter journey, I think, in many respects, it may claim the preference over the Brenner Pass and that of Mont Cenis, although on each the traveler most lay his account for delay by the Alpine snows. The scenery is singularly grand, in some places almost too terrific to ciously relieved by the plains and valleys of tender green, which form an exquisite contrast to the fre quent savage expression of mountain Nature. The numerous excursions in the vicinity of the Pass, which may be made by carriage, or on foot, lead to some of the most romantic scenery of the Austrian Alps, and in the Summer season afford a series of tempting episodes to the visitor in Vienna. The ancient town of Gratz, which made my halt-

ing-place for the first night, is scatterly on the line of fashionable travel, but is well worthy of a passing notice. It is situated on a lofty eminence, more than a thousand feet above the level of the rea, and commands a wide and charming prospect. From the center of the plain on which the town is built, a high hill towers up in majestic isolation, covered with the remains of a former citadel, and affording a picturesque view of the city, and of the valley of the Mur, which winds its silvery thread as far as the eye can reach through the adjacent country. The University of Gratz is the principal seat of learning in Styria, and enjoys a deservedly high reputation for the accomplishments of its professors and the zeal with which they devote themselves to the interests of education. The town enjoys another valuable means of culture in an institution founded about half a century ago by the Archdoke John of Austria, for the promotion of literature, science, and the useful arts Styria. A course of lectures, somewhat on the plan of the Lowell lectures in Boston, is annually delivered by eminent professors, for the benefit of the public; it has a choice library for popular use; and its collections of natural history, especially in the mineral department, are said to be of uncommon value and interest. As I have already said, Gratz is somewhat off the usual line of European tourists, and thus far has to a great degree escaped the influence of the prodigal English and Americans whose exacting demands for the comforts of home have so much increased the expenses of traveling, and raised the prices even in provincial towns to a level with those in the most luxurious capitals. The cost of living in Gratz, at present, is comparatively moderate, and hence it is a favorite residence with retired public officers and military men, and others who strive to make both ends meet with out sacrificing appearances. The markets are abundant and excellent, as would naturally be the case with the admirable agriculture of this part of Austria; the poultry of Styria, especially, is famous; the turkeys, which in Europe are usually below par, except in France, are said to equal those of Rhode Island; but on making inquiries on the subject at my hotel, I was informed that the season was not vet at its hight, and that the specimens then in the market were no fair samples of a Styrian poultry-yard.

The continuation of the railway from Gratz to Trieste, a distance of 230 English miles, passes through a portion of country abounding in of interest, but wishing to remain a few days in the celebrated Adriatic scaport of Austria, I was not tempted to linger on the road by the attractions of the journey. We were new on the Italian side of the Alps, and although the snew lay in frequent patches on the neighboring meadows as well as crowning the distant peaks of the mountains, we could not mistake the change in the atmosphere which offered us a friendly welcome to the more genial skies of the South. As we approached the little city of Laibach, which as the seat of the famous Congress of 1821, has a name in the modern political history of Europe, I was struck with the number of churches which were placed on the tops of the surrounding mountains and help The loftiest